

TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45

OCTOBER 12, 1933

No. 6

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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 45—No. 6

OCTOBER 12, 1933

Hood Discusses Various Features of Textile Situation *

BY ERNEST N. HOOD

President National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

THE cotton textile industry of the country has emerged from the depths of depression and has within its grasp the greatest opportunity for profitable operation since the close of the World War.

The employees in the cotton mills now have a 40-hour five-day week . . . uniform the country over. One hundred and fifty thousand additional workers have been employed. Wages are higher than for several years and wage minimums have been set and are in force which will prevent the exploitation of labor.

The owners and the managers and that great army of about 3 million persons who are directly or indirectly dependent upon this cotton textile industry for a livelihood have for the first time in many years, a real reason to be hopeful and confident.

The agencies directly responsible for this revolutionary change in textile conditions were the National Recovery Act and the code of fair competition adopted by the cotton textile industry under this act.

STILL NEED CO-OPERATION

The measure of success to be attained in the operation of the industry under these new conditions is directly dependent upon the degree of co-operation secured.

I do not mean merely the co-operation of mill managements one with another, but also include the co-operation of management and labor working together for the common cause of creating a successful industry which can be profitable enough to pay a suitable dividend to its stockholders and suitable wages to its help.

Under the code cotton mill men are permitted to co-operate to regulate production in accordance with demands. While direct price agreements are not permitted, no longer do anti-trust laws prevent constructive agreements and planning among manufacturers. The type of competition which forced prices down, down, down to ruinous levels with correspondingly ruinous wages has been put under control.

The improvements already effected in the general textile situation has removed thousands of names from the welfare lists of mill towns, and has lifted from thousands of homes the misery which accompanies long periods of unemployment.

This result could not have been possible but for the

foresight and untiring efforts of the representatives of the three textile associations who formulated the textile code.

PRAISES COMMITTEE

An industry committee of 20 appointed by the presidents of the three associations organized with George A. Sloan of the Cotton-Textile Institute as chairman. President Thomas M. Marchant of the American Association of Cotton Manufacturers headed a very able group from the South. From New York came several of the outstanding representatives of mills and selling houses while from our own association the delegation included some of our ablest members such as Robert Amory, Frank I. Neild, Alfred E. Colby, Col. G. Edward Buxton and Harry L. Bailey.

This committee toiled day and night in sultry Washington, working harmoniously with our Southern associates and competing code No. 1 which was submitted to the Administration two hours after the National Recovery Act was signed by the President!

This was the first code submitted under the act and therefore the object of intense interest to everyone, as was evidenced by the large attendance at the three-day hearing when representatives from all interested parties representing management, labor and the general public were heard at length.

The committee and the industry were commended by Administrator Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and by President Roosevelt for their sincerity and conscientiousness in formulating a code which would be fair to labor, the buying public and the industry.

It has been my great pleasure, and I use the word with the utmost sincerity, to be the president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at a time when there has been throughout the industry such unanimity of purpose and so many beneficial results accomplished. I am very proud of the efficient and courteous manner in which my associates have conducted themselves in this emergency and assure you that they were working always for your interests and as you know with most satisfactory results.

ACTUAL CONTROL NOT YET A FACT

While under the provisions of the code machinery hours are limited to 80 per week, and we are permitted to regulate production, may I call your attention to the fact that actual control of production as applied to any particular line of cotton textile is not yet a fact.

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*Address at Annual Convention in Boston, October 5.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by *Harwood*

Every time the writer of these articles makes a visit to Paris she is re-impressed—if you know what we mean—by the very chic way in which French women wear lisle stockings. "Why is it," we always think, "that America has never adopted this smart and practical fashion?" If Frenchwomen with their thick ankles—and whatever other charms they may have they certainly are not blessed with slim ankles—do not find stockings of this kind unbecoming, then certainly American women with the best-looking legs in the world should not fear them.

At Chantilly

At the opening race of the fall season at Chantilly many of the best dressed women present wore with their dark wool frocks, or even with gowns of tailored silks lisle stockings of neutral tan shade. The lisle is very, very fine and the stockings are daintily clocked after the fashion of French stockings. Stockings of this kind are always worn with tailored gowns and frocks during the morning in Paris. The fastidious Parisian

finds them rather better form with clothes of this kind than silk ones.

Bracelet stockings are still high in favor in Paris. All the well known hosiery shops in the Faubourg Saint Honoré show cobwebby affairs with borders of decorative work at the top which look as though they had been inspired by some of the exquisite old laces in the galleries of the Louvre. Bred in the traditions of elegance Frenchwomen refuse to give up this distinguished fashion.

One also sees many net stockings in Paris—truth to tell most of them are in the shops, but they are very interesting to look at. They range from fine, fine nets to fishnet-like affairs and one of the newest of them—well, I suppose you would call it a net stocking—is closely woven with



just a widely spaced open pin spot in it.

Black Heeled Stockings

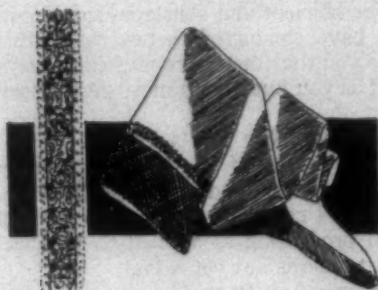
Black suede shoes, it is anticipated, will rank very high in footwear fashions this winter and already one sees in and about New York dark heeled hosiery worn with shoes of this kind. The stockings as a rule are a sort of beige taupe and the heels are several shades darker.

From Paris and high style novelties to seamless hosiery is a far cry—but manufacturers interested in quantity production for popular priced selling are agog over the prospects of the restoration of seamless hose to the fields where they are best adapted.



One Effect of the Code

The rise of prices, inevitable under the hosiery code, will, it is believed, produce this effect. Recently because of the reduction in prices full-fashioned hosiery has encroached alarmingly upon the seamless field and manufacturers of the latter type of merchandise are rejoicing over the prospects of again coming into their own. Brought up from the basement sections, seamless hosiery will once more see the light of day. With this move seamless hose become a fashion product and care in styling, especially as regards color, is very important. The woman who paid a moderately low price for her stockings has lately received an education in quality and even though she pays no more than fifty cents or sixty cents for the stockings to go with her winter clothes she is going to want them in the shades which harmonize with her ensemble—just as carefully studied colors as she bought last year for her money.



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Hood Discusses Various Features of Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 3)

It appears that the industry at large has accepted the idea that two 40-hour shifts mean normal production, but this is not so. While some divisions of cotton manufacturing, such as print cloths and narrow sheetings, may be able to run 80 hours per week regularly, there are other sections which may find it difficult to operate consistently even 40 hours per week.

The 40-hour shift was adopted as giving some manufacturers sufficient time for their usual production, while flexibility for those mills who used more production in emergencies, for mills on style fabrics, many of which are seasonal, and for mills with orders when the time element is vitally important.

Statistics of the industry as a whole indicate that normal demand can only be met by operating all the spindles in place, an average of over 60 hours per week throughout the year, but this average of 60 hours per week would not, of course, apply to all branches of cotton manufacturing.

GOVERNMENT BY GROUPS IS COMING

Production can be satisfactorily controlled only through group action. The industry is in a position to govern itself through groups as the statistical setup under the cotton code provides the necessary data. While this complete machinery has not yet been set up, it is apparent that the various groups within the industry will be able to function in an effective way, with the full authority of the administrator co-operating to compel the compliance of any recalcitrant minority.

Take, for example, the wide sheeting mills, which comprise a relatively small group. In this group statistical information is already available to indicate that the country cannot consume the production which would result from an operation of all wide looms 80 hours per week throughout the year.

It should be a comparatively simple matter in such a group as this to decide upon a uniform production schedule, applicable alike to all members of this group, which would insure a balancing of production and consumption. Once such a schedule had been adopted by a percentage of the group, and approved by the administrator, it would become law and be binding upon all mills turning out such a product.

Other groups could organize in a similar fashion until the production of pretty much all textile products were brought into a balance with consumption.

Gentlemen, when that happy day arrives, when there is no overproduction, no piling up of stocks, no dumping of surplus goods, no price cutting because of such conditions, then half of our troubles will be over. It seems as though such an ideal situation may be attainable if we are sufficiently co-operatively minded, but it will require much sacrifice and a high degree of unselfish co-operation.

The tariff situation indicates that if the cotton textile industry of the United States is to survive practically a complete embargo against such low wage countries as Japan will be necessary. While the latest import figures do not show alarming increases, it has come to my attention that in certain lines Japanese textiles have been offered in this country at prices so low that no tariff rate short of an embargo will provide protection.

The protection afforded American manufacturers and workmen in the last tariff act was regarded as adequate when passed. However, it lost much of its effectiveness

when England and Japan went off the gold standard. The departure of the United States from the gold standard tended, temporarily, to restore the situation.

Now, with industry operating a shorter number of hours per week and with better wages as provided under the cotton code, production costs have increased to the point where the rates set up by the tariff act are no longer protective. Even the flexible provision whereby the tariff commission can recommend increases as high as 50 per cent in rates has been found to be wholly inadequate. This is particularly true of such countries as Japan, from which cotton goods and manufactured products are offered, duty paid, cents a pound less than our production costs for similar products. Fishing nets from Japan can be landed in this country for less than it costs the American manufacturer to make the twine used in the nets, while cotton rugs are offered at a price about one-half the price named for similar American products.

Even Canada has found that it can import cotton from this country, spin and twist that cotton into cord for tire fabric and export it to the United States in competition with American manufacturers.

The situation as far as Massachusetts mills are concerned has been less favorable than in any other section of the country and remains so despite the fact that the Administration in Washington has arrived at uniformity of hours throughout the industry.

For a number of years textile mill operations in Massachusetts have been limited to 48 hours per week and women and minors have been prohibited from working after 6 p. m.

In an effort to correct this inequality, representatives of labor joined with representatives of industry during the last session of the Legislature in an effort to suspend for two years this so-called 6 o'clock law.

The effort was successful and the law was suspended and women are now permitted to work until 10 o'clock in the evening. This permits the operation of two shifts when necessary of any of the mills in the State. The remaining inequality lies in the fact that whereas in other States mills can operate two 40-hour shifts in five days, due to certain other restrictions in the laws of Massachusetts relative to rest periods, which were not suspended, it is impossible to operate with women more than 77½ hours in five days in this State.

Again, therefore, Massachusetts mills find themselves under a handicap. It is not a great handicap, that is true, but it is sufficient to make that slight difference in production costs which sometimes permits the competitor of the Massachusetts mills to obtain an order which would otherwise have gone to a mill within the Commonwealth. However, this handicap may be removed when the Legislature convenes in January.

For my part, I wish to express my appreciation to the Governor of the Commonwealth, to those representatives of labor, and to those members of the Legislature who were foresighted enough to see the advantages to be derived through enabling the cotton mills of Massachusetts to secure the full benefit of the provisions of the National Recovery Act, and who acted and voted accordingly.

As I have said, it is not to be anticipated that there is or will be enough demand for cotton goods to consume the production of two shifts in all the mills in all branches of the industry. However, with the center of the fine cotton goods, the style fabrics in Massachusetts many mills could put on a second shift at times to meet seasonal demands. If sufficient freedom is given under the law, women who did not want to work during all the year could be given employment during the rush periods. A

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National Association Favors Present Machine Hours

At its meeting in Boston last week, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers adopted a resolution urging that the Administration refuse to grant applications for removal of restrictions in present machine hours in the textile industry.

The resolution was presented by Robert Amory. The resolution addressed to the National Industrial Recovery Administration, follows:

"The effectuation of Code No. 1 under the National Industrial Recovery Act, marked the emergence of the cotton textile industry from an economic chaos. A primary cause of the chaotic conditions which have prevailed for years in this great industry was a lack of any generally accepted principle of restriction of output. Mills ran their machinery without limit and worked employees long hours. Prices were so demoralized that it became virtually impossible to recover costs and all this meant that wages were depressed below American standards of living.

"The setting up of the cotton textile code marked a definite opportunity and also imposed an obligation both on cotton textile manufacturer and upon the recovery administration. The vital principle in the code was the limitation of the hours which machines in the cotton textile industry may operate. This limitation in the code provides for not more than 80 hours per week of productive machine operation.

"This limitation further accomplishes the important social improvement of eliminating the graveyard shift, which is the working of employees during the midnight and early morning hours.

"There now impends an application to the recovery administration to change the code in respect to machine hours per week; in other words, to scrap the principle of machine limitation which is absolutely vital to the continued existence of this great industry.

DEMORALIZATION FEARED

"A granting of this application and the removal of restrictions on operation of machines and permitting 24 continuous running would plunge at one stroke cotton textile mills, employees and whole communities into a demoralization worse than prevailed prior to July 17, 1933, when Code No. 1 went into effect.

"It would also restore the graveyard shift, now practically eliminated.

"The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, assembled in annual session at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, October 4, 1933, therefore

"Resolves, that it is urgently necessary that applications for removal of restrictions on machine hours not to be granted by the Administration."

In discussing the textile code, Professor Cabot said:

"In signing this code the cotton textile industry displayed a glorious and sublime faith; it committed itself to the proposition that the increase in cost should be converted into an increase in price without seriously checking the demand. Indeed, it went further. It announced its belief that demand would increase in the face of rising prices. Whether this act of faith will be justified by the action of the markets we do not yet know.

LABOR DISPUTES SEEN

"At the moment it seems doubtful. If all goes well

your boldness will prove profitable, but if the market for your goods acts in a normal manner and demand is checked by the increase in prices, you will be faced with a situation which will require something more than boldness. It will require great wisdom and perhaps a willingness to make great sacrifices. In order to keep your mills running and your working people employed, you may be forced either to sell your goods without a profit or to keep them yourselves until the normal, as distinguished from the abnormal, forces of recovery have had time to make themselves effective. In short, the NIRA and the code which you have signed may have committed you to what may amount to a capital levy to bridge the gap between the effective date of the code and the effective date of normal recovery.

"Your flanks will be harassed by labor disputes, which are inevitable under new conditions which the NIRA has created. Labor organizations will struggle to increase their control of labor in all fields and as a result you will be confronted with unrest among your own employees and probably also with struggles between competing unions.

"Moreover, you may be attacked in the rear by the Government itself. The administrator, who by labor leaders struggling for power, on one side, and consumers struggling to keep prices down on the other, will be confronted with a dilemma where no human being can be wholly fair to you, and when Congress convenes in January you will see a riot, which may go to almost any length.

"That you faced these problems and decided to take the risk when you signed the codes I have no doubt. I honor you for your courage. The obstacles in your path are undeniably formidable, but there are two reasons why I think that you have chosen wisely. One is a practical reason, based on what you can see in the immediate future. The other is based on a forecast of a more distant future—the view of the industrial statesmen.

STRESSES EMERGENCY FEATURE

"As we look back on the NRA five years hence we shall recognize that its most important feature of the Recovery Act was that it was an emergency measure and essentially temporary, and suspended the operations of the anti-trust laws which made this national suicide mandatory. We risk little in predicting that in their old form the anti-trust laws will never again be enforced, and the more distant future of your industry to which your statesmanship must be applied will be controlled and moulded by this fact.

"There is small reason to hope that with the sort of government we have in this country, or with the sort we are likely to have, Government regulation of industry in detail can possibly succeed. It is hardly too much to say that the future of the nation depends upon these trade associations to play their parts in the new industrial organization, because the burden of industrial regulations will rest upon their shoulders.

"It is true that they will be under Government supervision, but we have had experience enough with Government supervision to convince us that the vision is of an

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Processing of Hosiery Containing Effect Threads *

BY L. M. BOYD

THIS talk deals with the degumming, dyeing, and finishing of pure silk full-fashioned hosiery containing picot edges or stripes of cellulose acetate or immunized cotton. Full fashioned hosiery of this construction made its appearance on the market more than a year ago. Production is now on the increase, and quite a number of mills are producing merchandise of this kind. The proper dyeing of such a combination of fibers naturally caused the dyer many problems, and it was necessary that he do considerable research work to produce satisfactory results and first class merchandise.

We shall discuss first the treatment of the fabric containing cellulose acetate, as this is the most difficult to handle, and whatever methods apply to it give excellent results on immunized yarn. The hosiery may be knit of all pure silk with a ring or two and picot edge of cellulose acetate, or it may have a pure silk boot with mercerized sole and garter top with the cellulose acetate knit in the mercerized top. Both high luster and delustered cellulose acetate fibres are used. The high luster is the most difficult to handle, as there is always danger of delustering it, and it stains much more easily than the delustered one. Low luster cellulose acetates are more resistant to high temperatures, and, therefore, can be handled more easily both in degumming and in dyeing. The utmost care, however, must be exercised with both, as all acetate silks, when once saponified, will stain very readily, even with selected dyestuffs.

Most mills desire the acetate fibre to be left white, and this is possible with all colors, even black. Very striking contrasts and effects are produced. Others knit into the fabric white cellulose acetate, and require the dyer to dye it red, blue, green, or in fact any color, obtaining thereby two color effects. The benefits to the hosiery manufacturer are obvious, as he can give his customer any colored stripe and picot he desires, and not have to knit in that particular color beforehand.

DEGUMMING

This is the most important operation on this class of merchandise. It is preferable to degum first, although some dyers are getting very good results with the split bath method. The split bath method has many advantages in the degumming of all grades and kinds of silk hosiery, and it may be well to give a brief outline, since perhaps some of you are not familiar with it.

Bath is prepared at the boil, one-half the amount of the necessary degumming agent is added, and then the goods are entered and kept at a slow boil for 20 minutes. Water, preferably warm or hot, is now turned into the machine and the bath is flushed over the top for a minute or two. The bath is then dropped, and a fresh bath made up, to which the other half of the degumming agent is added. Bring to the boil and add the necessary dyestuffs, and keep at a slow boil for 20 minutes, at which time

Glauber's salt is added. Sample is taken at 40 minutes, and additions are made as usual.

The first bath in this method is really a very efficient scour, all tint, dirt, oil, etc., being removed. The remarkable thing about this method is the fact that no additional degumming agent is necessary. It saves time, steam and labor and gives better control of formulae without extra cost.

In degumming, all alkali must be avoided. Use only a neutral soap, or, better, a neutral boil-off oil. The type of boil-off oils, the alkalinity of which decreases on boiling, has been found best, as the continued action of even a very small amount of caustic or carbonated alkali will saponify acetate cellulose very quickly, especially at the elevated temperatures necessary for proper degumming and dyeing.

The alkali content of some softened waters is sufficient to saponify acetate cellulose, and in such cases the water must be neutralized before boiling-off and before dyeing, either with acid, preferably organic, acid sulfonated oils, or a protective agent that will neutralize the alkali as it is liberated. Several such oils and agents are available.

Experience has shown that raw waters of five grains hardness (85 ppm) or more require neutralization after softening on this class of work. The alkalinity of softened water is in direct proportion to the original hardness of the water, and 1,000 gallons of softened water, original hardness of 5 grains, will contain after thorough boiling approximately 12 ounces of anhydrous soda ash.

Zeolite converts calcium and magnesium bicarbonates into sodium bicarbonate. Sodium bicarbonate on continued boiling breaks down into soda ash, and this is what happens in boil-off and dye baths.

After being sure that the water is satisfactory, or having neutralized it, a standard method of boil-off can be followed, it being possible on this class of work to degum at a temperature of 210 degrees Fahr. in one hour to one hour and fifteen minutes.

DYEING

Here again the same precautions must be taken as to the alkalinity of the water. Being sure that the alkali is not too high, the dyeing can be conducted safely at temperatures of 205 to 210 degrees Fahr., without danger of delustering or staining. The highest temperature possible with this method assures thorough penetration, level dyeing, and fastness,—essential requirements for hosiery dyeing.

New nets or those that have been thoroughly stripped must be used, as there is danger of staining the cellulose acetate from the dye that would be boiled out of the old nets, since perhaps the original dyeing was not made with selected dyestuffs. When the goods have been boiled-off first, it is preferable to renet before dyeing. This is not necessary with the split bath method.

Not all of the dyestuffs ordinarily used for hosiery dyeing are suitable for dyeing this class of work, as some of them will stain and tint acetate cellulose. A careful selection must be made. The dyestuff houses have studied

*Paper presented at meeting, Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.

the problem, and they can now give you a wide range of selected colors that will make it possible to match any shade on silk and cotton and not affect the cellulose acetate.

It has been found that using a high percentage of Glauber's salt is very beneficial, it being a well known fact that an excess of Glauber's salt retards to some extent the saponification of this fibre.

Rinsing after dyeing is of the utmost importance, and at least two warm waters at 85 per cent Fahr., should be given. This is especially important on dark shades and black, as it clears the whites considerably.

FINISHING

Fashion demands finished hosiery, principally low luster hosiery. First milady turned her stocks inside out to obtain a dull effect, then came crudely chemically treated low luster, regular tram twist hosiery, dull enough, but with no permanency to the finish. Then came high twist hosiery, grenadine, etc., then semi-high twist with a chemical treatment. Continued improvements were also made in the various finishes, one always striving for permanency, and today there are finishes on the market that will outlast the life of the stocking.

The chemical treatment has always been considerably lower in cost than that obtained by using high twist silk, and certain other advantages such as retention of shape and length are made possible. Pairing, folding and handling are greatly facilitated. Finishing hosiery today requires as much care and attention as the dyeing does.

All soap, degumming oil, penetrants, etc., must be thoroughly rinsed from the goods before applying the finishes, as they retard absorption, and prevent uniformity and permanency.

Extraction after dyeing, shaking out and renetting is the ideal method, but somewhat costly. It does give greater efficiency and take-up, and more even results. It should be done in all cases where the goods have been run for quite a long time and have become tangled.

Finishes are usually applied in a bath at 85 to 90 degrees Fahr., and a short bath should be used wherever possible, as it cuts down the amount of finish needed, and gives a better take-up.

A wide range of finishes are in use today to produce certain definite effects. The most important are delusterants, water repellents, spot proofings, fillers, softening agents to retain original feel, scroop effects, etc. Combination finishes embodying two or more of these effects are very popular.

Finishing has given the dyer considerable trouble as there is more or less change of shade, and the dyer must take this change into consideration when matching. Good practice is to keep two sets of samples, one before and the other after finishing.

Applying finishes requires the greatest care.

First, they must be thoroughly dissolved or emulsified, strained or filtered before being added to the machine. They should be added with the same precautions used in making dyestuff additions. In combination finishes, the same order of adding the different ingredients should be adhered to so that uniform results will be obtained. The proper lapse of time between additions of chemicals is also of great importance and must be carefully checked so that the proper absorption will have taken place before the next compound is added, thus allowing the chemical reaction to take place in the fibre and not in the bath or on the surface of the fabric.

These precautions prevent spots, chalkiness, streaks, unevenness and a host of other troubles.

We shall now discuss briefly the chemical composition of the various finishes used.

Delusterants—these products usually consist of inorganic salts such as compounds of aluminum, zinc, barium, calcium, titanium, etc. Colloidal clays, talcs and similar compounds are also used. The essential requirements of a delusterant is the fineness and stability of the precipitated particle.

Water repellents and spot proofings—These combinations contain principally metallic soaps, waxes, resins, etc.

Fillers—principally prepared glues, gelatines, starches, gums and various mixtures of the same.

Softeners—sulfonated castor and olive oils. Caution is necessary in the proper selection of the softener, as most softening agents either raise the luster, or are precipitated by the various delusterants and waterproofings, the principal cause of spots on finished hosiery.

It is a foregone conclusion that as silk finishes remain on the fabric, they must be made of the highest grade of materials, and must be non-poisonous and odorless.

EXTRACTING

This is also an important operation, as the goods must be not too wet or too dry. Goods should be extracted immediately after being taken from the finishing bath. The time of extraction should be definite, and once determined should always be the same on the particular style and weight of goods. Extracting too dry will cause unevenness, especially if the goods are left for a considerable period of time before boarding. The hosiery dries out in spots, and the finish is drawn up from the wet portion by capillary attraction, thus causing marks, streaks and uneven finishing. If left too wet, the finish will drain to the bottom and likewise will produce uneven goods. Goods should be boarded as soon as possible after extracting.

When it is necessary to let them lay overnight or over a week-end, the truck should be covered with a wet cloth to prevent the goods drying out.

Immunized yarns, as was stated before, are more resistant to the action of alkali than cellulose acetate, and further there is a wider range of dyestuffs that do not stain them.

If the precautions given for cellulose acetate, boiling-off, dyeing, and finishing are followed one can be assured of excellent results on this class of work.

Of course, the remarks made on finishing apply equally well to all kinds and grades of silk hosiery.

NRA'S Legality Being Disputed

Knoxville, Tenn.—Action on a suit contesting the constitutionality of the National Recovery Act, which was brought by Ralph Starring, employee of the Southern Silk Mills at Spring City, was postponed two weeks by Federal Judge George C. Taylor.

The delay was requested by Assistant United States District Attorney Jack Doughty, who said that Assistant United States Attorney General Harold W. Stephens had wired him from Washington, requesting postponement. He asked that a copy of the bill be sent to him at once.

Carlyle Littleton, of Chattanooga, attorney for Starring, opposed delay on grounds that his client had been out of a job all week.

The mill went on the code last Monday. Starring was thrown out of work, his suit alleged, because of the code's requirements reducing the number of hours of machine operation.

PERSONAL NEWS

C. A. Lomineck, formerly with the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala., is now with the Bradford Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

J. M. Simmons, formerly with the Dale Cotton Mills, Ozark, Ala., is now fixing looms at the Bradford Mills, Montgomery, Ala.

J. T. Huneycutt, from the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C., has accepted the position of general superintendent of the Faytex Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

A. Fallows, of Monroe, N. C., has recently designed a new flat grinding attachment for Whitin cards. It is described as being a simple and practical appliance for more efficient card grinding.

Alan B. Sibley has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C. Mr. Sibley has been with the company for four years as cost man and designer. He is a graduate of the Textile Department of the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.

Thos. H. Pope, graduate of the Clemson Textile School in 1925, recently accepted a position with Robert & Co., Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Pope has had considerable experience in designing and cost work at the Planters and Merchants Mill, New Braunfels, Texas; and about three years in designing machinery in California.

Luther H. Hodges and W. D. Carter have been appointed joint managers of the Carolina Cotton and Woolen Mills, with headquarters at Spray, N. C. The company operates 14 plants located in Spray, Draper, Leaksville, Roanoke and Fieldale. Both Mr. Hodges and Mr. Carter have been with the company in executive positions for many years.

Dewey Carter, of Gastonia, recently resigned as a sales representative for the Victor Ring Traveler Company, on account of ill health. The Southern sales staff of the company consists of B. F. Barnes, of Atlanta; N. H. Thomas, of Gastonia, and J. McD. McLeod, of Bishopville, S. C. The Gastonia office and stock room of Victor Ring Traveler Company has been moved to the ground floor at 137 S. Marietta street.

Seapark Forms Sales Agency

J. H. Seapark, well known mill executive of Gastonia, and his son, Joseph Gray Seapark, have organized the Seapark Sales Agency to handle fine combed and other yarns. The company plans to maintain offices in Gastonia, New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chattanooga.

Mr. Seapark was formerly head of the Gray-Seapark group of mills and later served as sales manager for Textiles, Inc.

President of Textile Specialty Company Speaks on Reed Making

L. C. Atkisson, president of the Textile Specialty Company of Greensboro, N. C., spoke to the Textile students of North Carolina State College at a recent meeting of the Tompkins Textile Society on the making of loom reeds. Mr. Atkisson gave a vivid portrayal of the intri-

cate steps required to prepare the wires or ribs for Tru-weave reeds, mentioned various considerations which determine the air spacings of reeds for particular fabrics, described the machine which makes the reeds, and then turning the meeting into an open forum, he answered many questions which helped to make his visit very beneficial to the large number of Textile students who were present.

Mr. Atkisson was the first of a number of State College Textile graduates who will speak to the Tompkins Textile Society during this scholastic year on various subjects pertaining to the textile industry.

For a number of years it has been the policy of this society to supplement their classroom instruction by inviting men prominent in the textile industry to speak to them on various phases of this industry.

Gaston County Division To Meet October 20

The Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association will hold its fall meeting at the Community House of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Ranlo, N. C., on Friday evening, October 20th, at 7 o'clock.

The meeting will be devoted to a discussion of a number of questions on cotton opening, cleaning, picking and carding.

The members have been asked to come prepared to discuss the following questions:

1. How did you find 1932 cotton to compare with 1931 cotton?
Local cotton.
Staple cotton.
(a) Delta.
(b) Carolina.
2. How did you find the quality of 1933 cotton?
3. How long do you find it advisable to open cotton before processing?
4. What is the best method of opening Egyptian cotton?
5. What is the best method of mixing cotton?
How many bales at a time?
Compressed or big bales?
6. What type of cleaner gives the best results?
(a) Vertical opener?
(b) Horizontal cleaner?
(c) C. O. B. type?
7. Which gives better result, feeding heavy or light on pickers?
8. Which gives evenner laps, two process picker or single process picker?
9. Which is the best type of beater?
(a) Breaker picker? Speed and beats per inch?
(b) Finisher picker? Speed and beats per inch?
10. What effect does the speed of the fan have on the amount of waste made?
11. Where is the best place to apply spraying oil?
12. Which gives the best result, heavy slow carding, or fast light carding?
13. What is the best draft for cards?
14. What is the best draft for ribbon and sliver lap machines?
15. Which should be heavier per yard, sliver or ribbon laps?

Members of the Executive Committee which arranged the meeting are: William McCloud, W. L. Long, W. N. Williams, R. F. Harris and Marshall Dilling.

Annual Meeting of Institute

With mill executives representing the cotton textile industry of the United States in attendance, the Eighth Annual Meeting of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., will be held on Wednesday, October 18th, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York. Among the important business to be transacted is election of directors of the Institute for the ensuing year, which will take place at the morning session.

The industry will have completed three months of operation under the first NRA Code and topics pertinent to the changed conditions are scheduled for discussion. Present and prospective developments under the Cotton Textile Code will be discussed by George A. Sloan, president of the Institute.

Recommendations of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the planning and fair practice agency of the industry, for prevention of over-development of machine productive capacity were recently made effective by the Administrator. In that connection, B. B. Gossett, a member of the Industry Committee, will discuss limitation on plant expansion in the industry. Another subject of major importance is the export and import situation under the Cotton Textile Code. This will be discussed by Harry L. Bailey, also a member of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee. Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, will make an address on "Present-Day Relationships Between Cotton Textile Costs and Prices."

Following the luncheon for members, there will be a meeting of the Board of Directors to elect an Executive Committee. A feature of this year's gathering will be a series of unusual exhibits of household and decorative cottons suggesting new and practical ideas for store window and department displays.

Cotton Estimate Now 12,885,000 Bales

Basing its forecast on a record yield per acre, the Crop Reporting Board on Monday estimated that the cotton crop this year would be 12,885,000 bales, which is 471,000 bales above the September estimate.

The 1933 crop, if the department's predictions are borne out, will be only 117,000 bales less than that of 1932, despite the campaign which resulted in the plowing under of about 10,396,000 acres this summer.

The average yield forecast per acre gave the reason. The Crop Reporting Board predicted the yield at 205.3 lint pounds per acre, as compared to 173.3 in 1932 and an average of only 167.4 in the period between 1922-31.

The department said information reaching it was that the cotton acreage in India this season was 14,031,000, as compared with 13,413,000 last year. China's acreage was estimated at 5,945,000, compared with 5,630,000; Egypt, 1,873,000 and 1,135,000; Russia, 4,458,000 and 5,139,000; Mexico, 421,000 and 188,000; Bulgaria, 79,000 and 20,000, and Syria and Lebanon, 14,000 and 20,000.

The Egyptian production for 1933 has been estimated at 1,642,000 bales as compared with 1,005,000 last season; China, 2,600,000 and 2,260,000; Brazil, 472,000 and 26,000; Bulgaria, 21,000 and 8,000; Mexico, 223,000 and 95,000; Asiatic Turkey, 19,000 and 28,000. Production estimates are not available for the other countries whose acreage was given.

The forecast for Texas accounted for 375,000 bales of the increase above the September estimate, with increases being shown for all major States save Mississippi and Louisiana.

The report said conditions during September were un-

usually favorable for maturing late bolls, and that in most parts of the belt the crop had matured and a large proportion of bolls had opened. Picking and ginning made good progress.

GINNING REPORT

The ginning report showed that 5,851,415 bales had been ginned to October 1st, as compared with 4,835,990 during the same period last year.

Cotton consumed during the month of August amounted to 588,570 bales, while cotton on hand in consuming establishments on August 31st was 1,159,897 and in public storage and a tcompresses, 585,579. Imports for August were 9,881 bales and the exports of domestic cotton, excluding linters, were 532,627.

The Census Bureau estimated world production of commercial cotton, exclusive of linters, in 1932, was 22,771,000 bales, counting foreign cotton in bales of 478 lint pounds. The consumption of cotton for the year ending July 31, 1932, was placed at 22,896,000 bales.

The condition of the crop October 1st, and the indicated production by States, was reported as follows:

Virginia, condition 70 per cent of a normal, and indicated production, 38,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight; North Carolina, 71 and 600,000; South Carolina, 61 and 720,000; Georgia, 70 and 1,070,000; Florida, 77 and 30,000; Missouri, 71 and 220,000; Tennessee, 67 and 441,000; Alabama, 65 and 510,000; Texas, 7 and 4,190,000; Oklahoma, 67 and 1,175,000; Arkansas, 62 and 1,175,000; New Mexico, 87 and 73,000; Arizona, 84 and 82,000; California, 84 and 196,000; all other States, 79 and 10,000; lower California, Old Mexico (not included in California nor in United States total), 86 and 24,000.

September Rayon Deliveries Increase

Daily shipments of rayon registered a substantial increase for September as compared with August and with four exceptions were the largest for any month on record, the result being that stocks of yarn in producers' hands today are at the lowest point, relative to production, in the history of the industry and are less than a one week's supply, states the current issue of the Textile Organon, published by the Tubize Chatillon Corporation.

The outlook in rayon, continues the publication, is for a continuation of the demand of the previous months on through the rest of this year. Various factors contribute to this conclusion including:

1. The fact that rayon is produced mechanically, automatically sets a limit on the available supply of the product and the potential available supply or industry capacity in itself is not large when compared with cotton.
2. The price of rayon has increased less than half as much as other textile fibers, the percentage increase in price from low spring prices being cotton 66 per cent, wool 94 per cent, silk 65 per cent, and rayon 30 per cent.

These and other factors will easily explain why rayon consumption this year may well reach a new high level of around 200 million pounds.

Charlotte Textile Club

The Charlotte Textile Club has resumed its regular weekly meetings after having met every other week during the summer. All textile salesmen and other men affiliated with companies doing business with the mills are urged to attend the meetings.

On next meeting, the club, which has been meeting at Efirds, will have lunch at Thacker's at 12:30 and every effort is being made to secure a larger attendance.

Sees Big Reduction in World Cotton Surplus

EXCESS stocks of cotton which have been hampering world cotton trade for several years past will be virtually eliminated by the end of the year, according to the opinion of Alston H. Garside, statistician of the New York Cotton Exchange. In an address before the convention of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association in Boston, Mr. Garside predicted that increased cotton consumption throughout the world is now above normal and should be great enough to use up surplus stocks.

"It should be observed how greatly different would be the cotton statistical situation this season if the production of this country had not been drastically reduced under the program of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration," Mr. Garside said. "There is no reason to question the estimate of the Department of Agriculture that the domestic crop this year has been reduced about 4,000,000 bales by the plowing up of 10,000,000 acres. If these 4,000,000 bales had been added to the crop, the total all-cotton supply for this season and the prospective carryover at the end of this season would both have been the largest on record. The trade would have had to face the distressing realization that, not only were all-cotton supplies far above normal, but after mounting for four years they were continuing to accumulate. It is only through the program of Agricultural Adjustment Administration that the trend of supplies has been turned downward toward a normal level.

A. A. A. COTTON PROGRAM

"The phase of the cotton situation which should be watched most closely is, obviously, the plan of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by which cotton producers will limit their cotton acreage next year to 25,000,000 acres. Should this be accomplished, the crop next year would be 8,600,000 bales if the yield per acre should be equal to the average yield in the last ten years, 10,700,000 bales if the yield per acre should be equal to the highest yield in the last ten years, and 6,900,000 bales if the yield per acre should be equal to the lowest in the last ten years. If world consumption of American cotton this season should be equal to that last season, and if the domestic crop next year should be only 8,600,000, i.e., an average yield on 25,000,000 acres, the total supply of American cotton for next season would be only about 18,200,000 bales against a normal of about 20,000,000 or 1,800,000 bales below normal.

"The greatest threat to the success of the program to raise cotton prices by control of production in this country is found in cotton production abroad. This aspect of the world cotton situation will merit close and continuous attention during the next few years. The total production of cotton by foreign countries this season is the largest on record. It is estimated at 11,963,000 bales, compared with 10,676,000 last season, and a previous maximum of 11,861,000 bales in 1929-30. The large prospective production abroad this year is due in only small degree to better-than-average weather conditions. It is mainly due to increases in foreign acreage. It may be noted that this large foreign production is recorded in a season when the gold price of middling American cotton has ranged around 6c to 6½c. The increased foreign

production may be attributed to the low level to which production costs have been reduced abroad, the low prices of alternative crops in foreign countries, and the increases in prices of cotton in foreign cotton-growing countries, in terms of the currencies of those countries, as a result of the depreciation of those currencies.

"The production control program which is being carried out in this country has for its purpose the raising of the price of cotton by reducing the supply. An elevation of the domestic price brought about in this way must inevitably raise cotton prices in foreign cotton-growing countries, and this in turn must stimulate foreign production unless foreign countries join with us in limiting their output. It is not to be expected that the total foreign crop will be increased next year by anything like as much as the domestic crop is reduced, for the domestic production control program calls for a reduction of the acreage to an extremely low level, and foreign countries would hardly be likely to stop up their production very greatly in a single year.

"Chances favor a greatly reduced supply of cotton next season, and the running down of world stocks to around normal proportions. But if the program is continued over several years, the tendency will be for foreign cotton-growing countries to increase their production by as much as this country reduces its output, thus providing the world with as much cotton as before. The only difference would be that foreign countries would furnish a larger share and the United States would provide a smaller share of the world's cotton. Developments in these directions may greatly affect the cotton statistical situation during the next two or three years."

Analyzing world all-cotton consumption, Mr. Garside stated that it was within 200,000 bales of the pre-depression normal last season, and on the basis of the present rate it may total 500,000 bales or more above normal this season. While the trend of supplies and of relative prices would point to a larger relative use of foreign cotton and a smaller relative use of American cotton abroad, he said, these factors may be more than offset by the sale of large amounts of American cotton on credit by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to China and Russia.

PRODUCTION COSTS ADVANCE

"While these special factors are influencing the relative consumption of American and foreign cottons abroad, other factors of a fundamental character will be affecting the total consumption of cotton goods in this country has been increased phenomenally since last winter, in consequence of the advance in cotton prices from approximately 6c to 10c per pound, the imposition of a processing tax of 4.2c per pound, the reduction of average working time per employee from 44.1 hours per week to 36.5 hours per week, and the increase in the average wage from 21.6c to 36.5c per hour. Selling prices for cotton goods have thus been so elevated that the demand is likely to be curtailed in important directions unless the buying power of consumers for household and apparel fabrics and the needs of industries for industrial fabrics are raised by a general increase in business activity, and unless, too, prices of competing products are similarly enhanced.

"The contention of the cotton manufacturers that compensating taxes should be levied without delay on

materials which compete with cotton has unquestionably much justification. Increases in cotton consumption abroad would be of no avail, in absorbing the surplus supplies of the staple, if they should be offset by a decrease of consumption in this country. The increase in employment in the cotton textile industry from 320,000 workers on March 15th to 465,900 on September 1st, and the expansion of the pay roll of the industry from \$12,800,000 in March to \$27,000,000 in September, show how vitally important it is that this major industry be enabled to operate at a normal rate."

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—The local unit of the Adams-Millis Corporation, which is a branch of the company at High Point, N. C., is installing machinery in the new \$250,000 addition, which will be in operation within a few weeks, according to an announcement. The entire local unit now covers approximately two acres and is said to be the second largest hosiery mill under one roof in this section and one of the largest in the South. When the addition is completed the unit as a whole will employ over 500 operatives and upon return of normal business conditions approximately 600 men will be employed.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Brandon Mills Corporation declared a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on its preferred stock, amounting to \$22,500, marking the fourth successive month in which the concern has declared a dividend.

The Brandon concern has paid out \$105,000 in dividends since July 1st, including the September earnings.

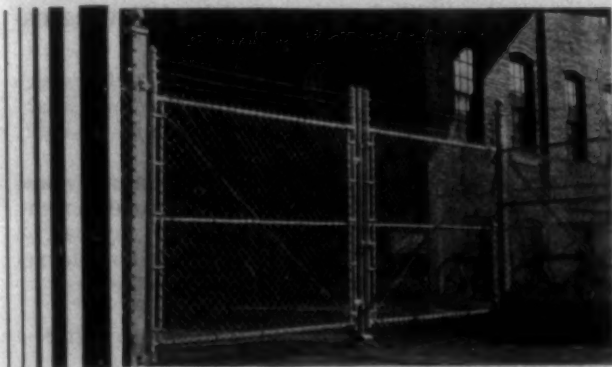
The capital in preferred stock of the company is \$1,500,000. Prior to July 1st dividends had not been paid since 1930, and the amounts due were cumulative. Efforts are being made to make up for missing the dividends the past two and a half years, officials said.

Dividends on July 1st were on the basis of \$3.50 per share, or \$52,500. Dividends of \$15,000 were paid out on August 1st and September 1st.

ENKA, N. C.—In announcing a \$1,000,000 expansion and improvement program for the American Enka Corporation rayon plant here, A. J. L. Moritz, technical vice-president, pointed out that the decision to make this additional investment in North Carolina has been in the balance for a long time, due to the high taxes imposed by the State, especially the 6 per cent State income tax, which places the corporation in a disadvantageous position against other rayon producers. The possibility of the American Enka Corporation curtailing its future activities in North Carolina in favor of other States has been and still is a matter for serious consideration, Mr. Moritz added.

The outlay will be made to increase present floor space of 1,000,000 square feet by 75,000 square feet, add a 800 horsepower boiler and enlarge the power house. Work will be done under the immediate supervision of the Enka officials and, price and quality being the same, will be given Asheville firms, Mr. Moritz said. The present annual payroll of more than \$2,000,000 will be further increased when work is completed by March, 1934, but an estimate of the number of additional employees is not now attempted. More than 2,400 are now employed in the plant.

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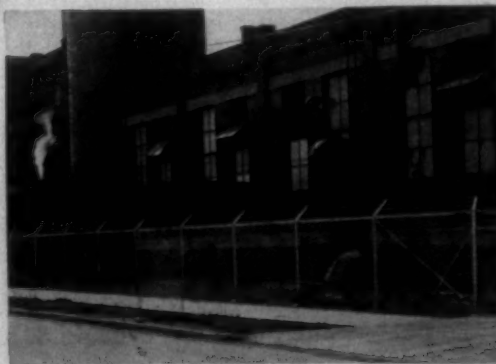


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205.3 Pounds of Lint Per Acre

The Department of Agriculture estimates the 1933 cotton crop at 12,885,000 bales and the interesting feature is that it indicates a record yield of 205.3 pounds of lint per acre.

In recent years the lint yield per acre has been as follows:

	Pounds
1916	156.6
1917	159.7
1918	159.6
1919	161.5
1920	178.4
1921	124.5
1922	141.3
1923	130.6
1924	157.4
1925	167.2
1926	182.6
1927	154.5
1928	152.9
1929	155.0
1930	150.8
1931	197.8
1932	173.3
1933	205.3

A glance at the above figures will show that prior to 1931 the normal and average lint yield per acre was about 152 pounds and that only in years of exceptionally favorable weather during the growing season was the normal yield exceeded.

Beginning with 1930 the use of fertilizer on cotton was greatly reduced but in spite of that fact the yield per acre during the past three years, including the present, has been 197.8, 173.3 and 205.3. In other words, during these three years the lint yield per acre has been 45.8, 21.3 and 53.3 pounds above normal.

The weather during these three seasons has been reasonably favorable for cotton but not as favorable as that of 1926 or several other years.

We must admit frankly that we are unable to understand or explain such an increase in the lint yield per acre.

There is a tendency to explain the present lint yield of 205.3 pounds upon the grounds that farmers plowed up on their poorest cotton but we cannot except that explanation because the farmers were paid or were supposed to be paid in accordance with the prospective yield of the cotton plowed up. As they received more pay for better cotton fields, it is doubtful if they sacrificed only the poor fields.

There is no doubt that all of them received more compensation for destroying cotton fields then they could have received from the cotton but there was no advantage in plowing up poor fields.

Something is also being said about more intensive cultivation of the remaining fields but little can be gained from the additional plowing of cotton fields after they had progressed to the stage that existed when the cotton acreage destruction began.

We are unable to understand the yield of 205.3 lint pounds per acre for 1933 but it appears to be a fact.

Comment on Recent Editorials

From the comments which have come to us on our recent editorials, we quote the following extracts:

Please allow me to say that your editorial in this week's issue of the Textile Bulletin titled "Has Gastonia Guts?" is another one of the many services that you have so ably rendered the textile industry.

I read the article in *Colliers Weekly* last Saturday, and had an idea of sending it to you; but on second thought, I decided that it would be presumption on my part to assume that your well trained sense of smell would not detect the odor of such a foul lie, or series of lies, as contained in the article.

It seems that a national magazine desiring a degree of respectability, and reputation for truth, would first make some inquiry into the truthfulness of the facts claimed in an article before printing it.—J. M. Battson, President, *Lavonia Mfg. Co., Lavonia, Ga.*

* * *

I have just finished reading your editorial, "Has Gastonia Guts?" This is only one of a good many hundreds of letters you will no doubt receive, not only to congratulate you for publicly taking Mr. Shepherd to task, but also to state that the writers of these letters were also disgusted with the article appearing in the October 7th issue of *Colliers Weekly*.

As you know the very nature of my work takes me into the textile mills of Gastonia, as in the other mills throughout the South, and I know that the textile industry in the South does not warrant such accusations as hurled against it as Mr. Shepherd most certainly did.

I can not recall of ever having seen a 12-year-old child employed in any textile mill, and if I had done so it would

have been impressed upon my mind, as I have children of that age.

To be sure the Textile Code has reduced working hours and increased wages but the NRA has not eliminated any such condition as outlined in Mr. Shepherd's article. You can not eliminate something that does not exist, and I join with you in hoping that the citizens of Gastonia do something to bring the country's attention to the fact that Mr. Shepherd used 90 per cent imagination and only 10 per cent facts in preparing his article.—*George H. Woolley, Jr., Charlotte, N. C.*

* * *

The current issue of the Bulletin has just come to hand this morning and I congratulate you on your sturdy editorial.—*Edwin C. Smith, President, R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co., Pawtucket, R. I.*

Should Be Prepared

We notice the following newspaper dispatch from Spartanburg:

Last spring, around 5,700 Spartans planted gardens with free government seed furnished for relief purposes. Only around 3,000 are planting fall gardens.

In several textile communities where as many as 250 persons were furnished seed in the spring, not a single package of seed was distributed this fall.

There is optimism and hope relative to the success of the NRA but it is not assured and there are many who believe that William Green and his American Federation of Labor will eventually wreck President Roosevelt's plans and cause the NRA to collapse.

We believe that mills should urge their employees to plant both winter and spring gardens and be prepared for any emergency.

There can be no disadvantage in having the product of a garden available even if prosperity should prevail.

Labor Exploits NRA

President William Green of the American Federation of Labor says that the NRA has increased the membership of his organization to 4,000,000. This is within 50,000 of the "all-time" high set by the Federation during the World War (another time when it twisted a national emergency to its own advantage). Mr. Green says that there are 1,000,000 other workers in unions outside the Federation and that his next goal is the universal unionization of this country. And what does he want to do with that power when he gets it? His executive committee proposes to the Federation convention now meeting in Washington a work day shorter and minimum wage larger than that provided by the NRA; labor to be represented in every niche of code making; taxation for unemployment to be provided by the rich; labor to be exempt from Federal economies, and school expenditures not to be cut.

In this program there is complete lack of consideration of "the government as partners," the palliative which NRA's lawyer, Mr. Donald Richberg, has been handing out to employers right along. As they gave their shirts to labor in the codes they have been told to "never mind," because the government would be a third party to the arrangement and see that neither capital nor labor suffered. To date, this declaration has meant merely the appointment of labor leaders as supposed representatives of the "third partner." And today President Green is using the NRA and the people's distress merely to screw higher the self-advantage of organized labor. We cannot believe that the American people will permit so unfair and so unpatriotic a process to win permanent success.—*Boston Herald.*

Textile Unions

The Southern textile worker has never taken the business of organization seriously. A union is a pleasant thing to contemplate as a gesture of offense when he is already on a strike or contemplating one. To him, it has no craft significance. It is not an instrument of social betterment. It is not an agency for community progress or even personal welfare. To him it has only an illusion of power, a promise of help in time of need. When the need passes, whether he has achieved his purpose, has dismally failed or has compromised his demands, he has no more need for the union until another crisis.

On the basis of past experience, organization predicated on an immediate conflict offers little in the way of hope for those who would like to see the cotton mill workers functioning for their own mutual good, protection and advancement in organizations entitled to respect inside and outside the mill plant.—*Raleigh News and Observer.*

A Versatile Printer

At a lace-knitting contest recently held in England, David Rush, a printer by trade, submitted the prize-winning piece of lace, defeating all women competitors. The winner was 83 years of age.

Nothing especially remarkable about Rush's conquest. A man, after half a century in a print shop, setting all sorts of copy with all sorts of type must have nimble fingers, good eyes, unlimited patience and tireless energy. To him the intricacies of lace making are merely a recreation.—*Exchange.*

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

HEMP, N. C.—Pinehurst Silk Mills have recently completed an installation of WAK pick counters.

LINCOLNTON, N. C.—The 70x81 feet addition to Rhodes-Rhyne Mill here is nearing completion. It is a two-story structure made of brick and steel. The upper floor will be used as weave room, while the finishing department will be housed in the ground floor.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C.—The Renfro Hosiery Mills on South Main street have almost completed a large finishing unit. The knit goods of the main plant will be finished and boxed ready to be shipped. This company will also engage in purchasing hosiery in the gray and finishing it, in addition to finishing the hosiery the company manufactures.

MOUNT AIRY, N. C.—The Duke Manufacturing Company, a newly organized company, will move into the one-story brick building on Willow street at the railroad crossing, which is now occupied by the Surry Knitting Company, when the latter company moves into its new plant the latter part of October. This new company will engage in the manufacture of rayon goods, according to the information obtained.

KINGSPORT, TENN.—The Tennessee Eastman Corporation here is starting an expansion program that will probably call for expenditures ranging up to between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. The filtration plant is being doubled in capacity; the acetate yarn plant is being doubled in size and the cellulose plant is also being practically doubled. T. S. Wilcox, general manager, declined to comment on the project.

KERNERSVILLE, N. C.—The Southern Silk Mills, manufacturers of silk and rayon crepes and georgettes, have plans under way for the removal of one of its plants from another city to Kernersville and has negotiated for the purchase of land for this purpose, according to information. It is also understood that a silk throwing plant in connection with the silk mills is contemplated. The local unit of the Southern Silk Mills is a branch of the plant at Greensboro.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—R. L. Huffines, McDonald Dixon and G. L. Pruden, all of Clayton, N. C., have incorporated the Villtex Mills here. It is understood that they will operate the carding and spinning equipment of the Cascade Mills, which they purchased two weeks ago. Looms in the mill were bought by J. Spencer Love interests, of Burlington. They have not yet announced whether they will be operated here or not.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—The Randtex Mills have been incorporated here with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 by R. L. Huffines, Jr., McDonald Dixon and G. L. Pruden.

The new company will take over and operate the No. 2 of the Deep River Mills, purchased at receiver's sale. The mills will be operated under the same management as the Claytex Mills, Clayton, the Faytex Mills, Fayetteville, which are controlled by Mr. Huffines and associates.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WADESBORO, N. C.—The ninth annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wade Manufacturing Company was held here. A very satisfactory year's report was read by the president, T. C. Coxe. The following directors were re-elected: T. C. Coxe, I. B. Covington, J. A. Leak, Frank Bennett, W. Bryan Moore, L. D. Rivers, L. D. Robinson, H. H. Hardison, T. V. Hardison, T. A. Marshall and W. Henry Liles.

The officers of the mill are: President, T. C. Coxe; vice-president and general manager, I. B. Covington; secretary-treasurer, J. M. Hardison.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—An order filed in Superior Court appointed A. L. Brooks, William H. Holderness and H. L. Koontz as attorneys for Norman A. Boren, receiver of Pomona Mills, Inc., defendant in a civil action started October 2nd by Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company to establish a claim for \$593,125.98 against the mills.

Mr. Boren was appointed receiver for the mills in April in the action started by Fielding L. Fry, as administrator of two estates and as an individual stockholder. In the suit started by Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, the plaintiff alleges that its claim represents money loaned to the mills and commissions on goods sold by it as selling agent.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Two erection crews are busily at work installing the first two of the seven leggers that with three footers will constitute the 10 knitting machines to be added to the operating equipment of the Avalon, full-fashioned mill of the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company.

To take care of the new equipment an addition to the Avalon Mill has been built, 22 feet on Green street and extending back 145 feet from Green toward Front street. The 10 machines comprising the equipment that will be housed in the new building constitute the entire full-fashioned knitting equipment of Brumbach and Miller at South Temple, Pa., which was bought for the Elizabeth City Hosiery Company by C. O. Robinson, president, in July.

PATERSON, N. J.—Leading employees in the silk industry warned that they will remove their enterprises to the South unless prompt action is taken in Washington to make the rayon code conform to the silk code.

Both John F. Evans, representing the Silk Dyers Institute, and Max M. Baker, executive secretary of the Braid Silk Manufacturers' Association, issued this warning at a meeting of civic and political leaders, employers and labor representatives at the Alexander Hamilton Hotel.

"Save Paterson" was the slogan of the meeting, which was called by Harry B. Haines, publisher of the Paterson Evening News.

A resolution offered by James Wilson, president of the Paterson Chamber of Commerce and passed unanimously by the meeting, called on President Roosevelt, Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, and Senator Robert F. Wagner to act immediately to break the strike deadlock.

The rayon code, the employers declare, provides a minimum of \$12 and \$13 a week. Since rayon competes with the silk industry, Evans and Baker pointed out, it must be brought under the same classification or silk employees will have to move South where labor is cheaper.

Your Next Visit to NEW YORK

Go to a NEW Hotel



● **WHERE YOU GET**—a sunshiny "outside" room ● Radio that enables you to select programs ● HOT water 24 hours a day ● Needle or plain showers ● Circulating ice water ● Sleep INSURED—by night-time quiet, specially designed mattresses, crisp, fresh linen, fluffy blankets ● Highest quality food, expertly prepared by famous Continental chefs; delightfully served, at surprisingly moderate prices ● Room service at NO EXTRA CHARGE ● The rates are commensurate with the times —from \$3.00 for one—\$4.00 for TWO!

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OPP PENNSYLVANIA STATION
S. & O. BUSES STOP AT DOOR

SALES BUILDERS



The necessity of merchandising textile products skillfully will remain no matter how successful Administrative recovery efforts become.

Establishment of distinctive brands through use of labels, bands, hang tags, etc., is becoming recognized as a fundamental adjunct to profitable merchandising.

Our experience of many years in the design of textile branding media coupled with adequate mechanical facilities for their production in the heart of the South's great cotton mill region are yours to command.



JACOBS GRAPHIC ARTS COMPANY
CLINTON — SOUTH CAROLINA

Hood Discusses Various Features of Textile Situation

(Continued from Page 6)

more liberal interpretation of the law in this connection will benefit both employee and employer.

NEW PERIOD OF HESITATION

The last two months have been a period of hesitation.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHEASTERN DIVISION OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA.

IN THE MATTER OF:

TEXTILE REALTY COMPANY, INC., A CORPORATION,
BANKRUPT.

IN BANKRUPTCY NO. 5296.

NOTICE OF SALE BY ROLAND H. GRAY, AS TRUSTEE OF SAID BANKRUPT.

Under and by virtue, and in accordance with the judgment, order and decree of the Hon. Jere Murphy, Referee in Bankruptcy of the District Court of the United States for the Northeastern Division of the Northern District of Alabama, dated September 16, 1933, the undersigned, Roland H. Gray, as Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Textile Realty Company, Inc., a corporation, Bankrupt, will sell, free and clear of all liens of every kind, character and description, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the East Court House Door in the City of Decatur, County of Morgan, State of Alabama, at 12 o'clock noon, October 28, 1933, the following described property, situate, lying and being in the County of Morgan, State of Alabama, to-wit:

PARCEL A.

Commencing at a point 840 feet South of the North line of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, and 230 feet East of the West line of said SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 21, and at a point in the South line of Railroad Avenue, Albany, Alabama, running thence in a Southerly direction South 3 degrees, 39 minutes East, a distance of 2,096.31 feet; thence East, North 86 degrees and 21 minutes East 1,000 feet; thence North 3 degrees 39 minutes West 1,400 feet to the South line of Railroad Avenue; thence in a Northwestly direction, North 53 degrees 48 minutes West a distance of 1,218.55 feet to the point of beginning. All of said property being in the West half of West Half of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, and as is described in a deed from the Alabama Bridge & Iron Company to Herbert Wright recorded in Book 79, page 5, and said description embracing that particular tract or lot or parcel of land mapped and platted and filed in the office of the Probate Judge of Morgan County, Alabama, and recorded in Map Book, page 37, and known as East End Terrace, said map or plat having been filed by Lelia S. Edmundson and husband, W. B. Edmundson, said plat or map showing lots numbered from 1 to 118 inclusive, being in the County of Morgan, State of Alabama.

Together with all buildings and improvements located thereon; also all machinery and equipment and accessories and parts inclusive of shop equipment, office equipment, building equipment, supply room accessories, shafting, belts, bobbins, spools, beams, electric motors, and in fact all of machinery of every kind and character, inclusive of repair parts located in the above buildings, except the motors and equipment of the Alabama Power Company marked and designated as such.

Also the claim of R. Curell, as Trustee under Deed of Trust and Indenture dated December 1, 1926, against the Connecticut Mills Company under an indenture or lease and agreement of purchase and sale, made and entered into by and between the Textile Realty Company, Party of the First Part, and the Connecticut Mills Company, Party of the Second Part, of date December 20, 1926, and assigned to the said R. Curell, as such Trustee, by the Receivers of Caldwell and Company.

PARCEL B.

Beginning at a point which is in the Southwest corner of the old United States Rolling Stock property, which said point is 280 feet East and 2,380 feet North from the Southwest corner of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West; thence from said beginning point and parallel with Seventh Street Easterly a distance of 1,000 feet; thence South and at right angles thereto a distance of 871.2 feet; thence West and at right angles thereto a distance of 1,000 feet; thence North and at right angles thereto a distance of 871.2 feet to the point of beginning. All of said property situate, lying and being in the Southwest Quarter of Section 21, Township 5, Range 4 West, Decatur, Morgan County, Alabama, containing or embracing twenty acres.

All of said properties embraced and described in Parcel A and Parcel B hereof will be sold free and clear of all liens and encumbrances, of every kind, character and description.

The property, real and personal, described in Parcel A shall be sold as a unit, and the property described in Parcel B, shall be sold as a unit. No bid for said property described in Parcel A shall be received or entered unless the bidder shall have deposited with the undersigned, Trustee, prior to the commencement of said sale, a check drawn or endorsed, payable to his order, in the sum of \$25,000.00 and certified by a Bank or Trust Company doing business in the State of Alabama, and having a capital or surplus of \$100,000.00. No bid for said property described in Parcel B shall be received or entered unless the bidder shall have deposited with the undersigned, Trustee, prior to the commencement of said sale, a check drawn or endorsed, payable to his order in the sum of \$500.00 and certified by a Bank or Trust Company doing business in the State of Alabama, and having a capital or surplus of \$100,000.00.

By decree of the Referee it is directed that no sale shall be made in the event there is not a bona fide total bid for the properties described in Parcels A and B, of at least \$100,000.00. The sale or sales made in accordance with the foregoing shall be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

This September 20, 1933.

ROLAND H. GRAY,

As Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Textile Realty Company, Inc., a Corporation, Bankrupt.

The structure of business and trade is straining to adjust itself to the new conditions imposed by the National Recovery Act. There is confusion in the minds of the manufacturer, the distributor and the general public.

The price of finished goods has been sharply increased by the manufacturer to meet the additional costs imposed by the operation of the National Recovery Act and the Agricultural Relief Act, and even based on present conditions further advances must be made if mills are to show a profit. Because low-priced goods still remain in the hands of wholesaler and retailer, these higher prices have not yet, in many instances, reached the ultimate consumer, and we have yet to determine whether or not these goods can be marketed at the present prices.

Many rumors fill the papers. There is talk of a still shorter work week, without reduction in wage. New methods of taxation are suggested and other burdens for the mills to bear.

Would it not be wiser to halt all such schemes? To pause for a while until industry and trade have adjusted themselves to the present conditions?

National Association Favors Present Machine Hours

(Continued from Page 7)

inferior, and not a superior quality. Nowhere in the world have democratic governments shown themselves capable of dealing wisely with intricate economic problems.

"Even England has failed. Government regulation of industry means regulation by bureaucrats under the control of politicians, and there is abundant evidence, both in this country and Europe, that such regulation of our economic life would destroy it."

Wages of Watchmen

"Judging by reports received from our field agents, our memorandum of September 15th regarding wages of watchmen has in some cases been misunderstood," the Cotton-Textile Institute says.

"The point which disturbs us is that some mills think that the ruling in the September 15th bulletin permits them to pay watchmen less than the minimum wage in case they were receiving less than the minimum wage before July 17th. This is an incorrect interpretation. Watchmen are subject to the minimum wage and thus must receive at least 30c per hour in Southern mills and 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per hour in Northern mills. If they previously received more than the minimum wage they must now receive not only the minimum wage but an hourly wage rate at least sufficient to pay them as much for 40 hours' work as they received for whatever longer schedule they worked previous to July 17th. Under the terms of Article II of the code any mill which pays a watchman less than the minimum wage is not observing the code."

YORK, S. C.—The local unit of the Cannon Mills is now operating only three days per week. It has been on full time for some time past.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Southern Silk Mills, with plants here and at Kernersville, has suspended operations for an indefinite time, because of the strike in silk mills in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The local mills produce rayon fabrics in the gray which are shipped North for finishing and the Northern plants taking these goods are now closed by strikes.

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Do You Know

That

RENO

The Odorless Deodorant

Is the only one of the many products manufactured by us. Liquid Soaps that are pure Coal Tar and Pine Oil Disinfectants that are up to full strength always — are just three of a dozen others.

For thirty years we have furnished disinfectants, meeting Government requirements, to a score of industries including hospitals and schools.

The Fitch Dustdown Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

or

Cincinnati, O.—Baltimore, Md.
Established 1904

The textile industry of New England was especially benefited by the elimination of low cost competition by mills in other sections of the country.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the Southern Textile Bulletin, published Weekly at Charlotte, N. C., for October 1, 1933.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Southern Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) Junius M. Smith,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of October, 1933.

(Signed) MARGARET R. ENNIS,
Notary Public
(My commission expires April 25, 1935.)

New England Mills Busy

In its current "Summary of New England Business" the National Shawmut Bank of Boston reports that despite the slight reduction in productive activity during August the rates of operation in New England remain at high levels. This higher rate of production in New England remain at high levels. This higher rate of production in New England than in other sections of the country, the bank states, reflects the impetus given to industries producing consumers' goods by the anticipation and realization of the NRA program.



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BELTING COMPANY
HIGH POINT, N. C.
E. J. Payne, Manager

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EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

10-12 THOMAS ST. NEW YORK

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were inclined to be quiet during the week, sales of most goods being light. In print cloths and other coarse yarn gray goods, prices held good despite the slow demand. Unfilled orders are large enough to keep the mills in a strong position for some weeks to come and the absence of sales from second hands relieved the market from pressure from that source. There was apparently nothing in the situation that gave buyers any reason for further active covering at this time. They have large quantities of goods coming to them as a result of the heavy buying a few weeks ago. On the other hand, mills are well sold ahead so that they are under no necessity to force sales at this time. Efforts to get goods at concessions were generally unsuccessful.

Print cloths, carded broadcloths, sheetings and other gray goods constructions were generally held at prices unchanged from the preceding week. A growing scarcity of goods for prompt and nearby delivery is noted, with little yardage available in the most popular goods for delivery in October and November.

In fine goods, the price situation was steady. Demand for fancy weaves for spring business continued moderately active. Sales of staple fabrics have been fairly good. Business in carded and combed lawns, combed broadcloths and pongees was encouraging.

Rayon mixtures are less active and in some cases mills have declined business through inability to secure rayon yarn as wanted. In the finished goods division some weakening has been reported on fine wash fabrics for early use, on cretonnes, percales, and some other printed lines. The wash goods wanted for children's wear in woven styles are well under order and cutters are anticipating a fair trade on these lines for spring.

Trade in heavy goods has shown some improvement. Colored goods were more active and the outlook for several lines is considered good.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 7/8
Gray goods, 38 1/2-in., 64x60s	4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 3/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 7/8
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6
Brown sheetings, standard	10 1/2
Dress gingham	15 1/2
Standard prints	7 3/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s	8 1/2
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	16
Staple gingham	9



The New Deal

In spinning began with the introduction of the Victor Circle-D Traveler. By reducing friction, it improves the quality of the yarn and increases the doffs per day, all at a LOWER production cost. Study the astonishing performance of this distinctly better traveler for yourself. We'll send samples FREE.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

20 Mathewson St.

Providence, R. I.

Southern Representatives:

N. H. Thomas Gastonia, N. C.
R. F. Barnes, Jr. 530 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
J. McD. McLeod 89 Church St., Bishopville, S. C.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

40-46 LEONARD ST., NEW YORK

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There have been few developments of interest in the yarn situation. Sales for September and through the first week of October have been disappointing. The expected seasonal buying failed to develop and business has been running well behind a similar period last year. It is hoped in the trade that consumers who have been postponing their orders will soon be in the market. At the same time, it is recognized that heavy buying some time ago has been, in many instances, large enough to take care of the needs of consuming mills which have not been getting any large amount of business for their own products.

The cotton situation has been unsatisfactory from the spinners standpoint and the market generally has lacked anything that would stimulate buying. Business is generally discredited as spotty. Lower prices have developed on some carded yarns. Sales to knitters have not been up to the expectations although inquiry has been good. The average buyer has appeared interested only in small quantities and lack of buying has made it difficult for spinners to maintain prices. Weavers have been in the market for quantities of 25,000 pounds and lower, few large orders having been reported. The spread between spinners and buyers ideas has been too great to allow active trading. Many buyers apparently feel that they will not have to pay as much as present quotations, although spinners see no justification for lower prices.

A few braiders ordered yarn and some covering was noted on the part of plush mills. Lower than asking quotations were noted, reflecting that spinners have either run out of a part of their older contracts or want to sell against stock yarn on hand.

Combed qualities are showing more resistance and prices named have not changed during the last week. This has had an effect upon mercerized yarns and several processors now refuse to sell at prices that were quoted two weeks ago.

Southern Single Warps		16s	33%--
8s	31 1/4--	18s	34 1/4--
10s	32--32 1/4	20s	35--
12s	33--	22s	36--
14s	33 1/4--33 1/2	24s	37%--
16s	33%--	26s	40--40 1/2
20s	35--35 1/4	30s	42--43
24s	38%--	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
26s	40 1/4--	in Skeins	
30s	42--	8s, 2-4 ply, tinged	30
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	28--29
10s	31 1/4--32	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-	
12s	32 1/4--32 3/4	ply hard white yarn	
14s	33--33 1/4	tubes and skeins	32--33
16s	33%--	Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing	
20s	35--35 1/4	Twist Combed Peeler	
22s	37%--	12s	44--45
26s	39--	20s	46--47
30s	42--	26s	48--49
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and		30s	50--52
Tubes		40s	57--58
8s	31 1/4--	50s	62--64
12s	32%--	60s	70--75
14s	33 1/4--	70s	81--86
16s	35 1/4--	80s	93--98
20s	34 1/4--35	Single Combed Peeler Yarn on	
24s	35--36	Cones	
26s	37--37 1/4	18s	44--45
30s	40--41	24s	46--48
40s ex.	55--56	30s	49--50
50s	67--	32s	52--55
Carded Frame Spun Cones		40s	56--57
8s	31 1/4--	50s	61--63
10s	31 1/4--32	60s	68--70
12s	32%--32 1/4	70s	79--81
14s	33--33 1/4	80s	91--94
		Two-Ply Mercerized in Cones	
		30s	65--
		40s	70--
		50s	77--
		60s	86--
		70s	1.00--
		80s	1.18--
		90s	1.33--
		100s	1.62--
		120s	2.16--

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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger Yarn, Run Clear, Preserves the SPINNING RING. The greatest improvement entering the spinning room since the advent of the HIGH SPEED SPINDLE.

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Reg. U. S. P. O.



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Twines—Wrapping Paper—Boxes, etc.

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THE IMPROVED EYE

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and Pegs

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Millbury, Mass.

Do You Have a Vacancy That You Wish to
Fill?

Get Your Man!

Through A

Classified Ad

In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY

for Equipment, Parts, Materials, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Siever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Dickworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Headquarters, Clinton Sales Co., Inc., Greenville, S. C. Byrd Miller, Sou. Agt. Sou. Reps.: Luther Knowles, Sr., Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; Luther Knowles, Jr., 223 Springs St., S. W., P. O. Box 466, Atlanta, Ga. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, N. C., Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Durant Mfg. Co., 1923 N. Buffum St., Milwaukee, Wis. Sales Reps.: A. C. Andrews, 1615 Bryan St., Dallas, Tex.; J. B. Barton, Jr., 413 Mortgage Guarantee Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Taylor, 239 Bloom St., Baltimore, Md.; H. N. Montgomery 408 23rd St. N., Birmingham, Ala.; L. E. Kinney, 314 Pan American Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Eaton, Paul B., 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga. Plc. Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 600-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor.

W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Fye, 191-193 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 656, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 525 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchior, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchior, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygroilt, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent. Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Logemann Bros. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Reps.: Fred P. Brooks, P. O. Box 941, Atlanta, Ga., and A. L. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Nodlin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jamison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co.; Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Fbh Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent); Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co.; North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhard-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Salem-Kester Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co.; South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.;

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Char-ville, Bufoord Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St., Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 251 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klumph, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves, Mgr.; Greenville, S. C.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 821 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; L. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Defending Cotton Mills

(Reprint from The New York Times)

In recent months persons have been heard to speak of the "elimination" of the labor of children as the result of the NRA code as though thousands had been released from bondage. The exact number is comparatively small.

While I, as a lawyer, represent several cotton mills, I trust this will not diminish the force of the evidence which I ask leave to present.

It was the voluntary suggestion of the representatives of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Southern organization, and the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, which is the New England organization, that no child under 16 years of age be allowed to work under the code.

L. E. Trusdell, chief statistician for population, said in a recent statement in answer to an inquiry:

"According to the 1930 census statistics, there were 236 children 10 to 13 years old employed as operatives and laborers in cotton mills, comprising 191 operatives and 45 laborers."

The records of the mills are more accurate, and show even a smaller number. The figures of the bureau were obtained from a house to house canvass in the mill villages. David Clark, editor of The Textile Bulletin of Charlotte, N. C., who is probably the best informed man in America on this subject, asked leave to inspect

the census records so that he could investigate these 236 cases, but he was told that the returns were confidential. As to children being "laborers" in cotton mills it should be said that no boy or girl in a cotton mill was ever required to "supply mainly muscular strength for the performance of unskilled work," which is the definition given by the Census Bureau.

Mr. Clark points out in a recent editorial in his magazine that in 1930 there were nearly ten million children in this country from 10 to 13 years of age, and that if only 236 worked in cotton mills it is hardly enough to justify the condemnation of the largest industry in the United States.

WILLIAM G. SIRRINE.

Greenville, S. C., Sept. 26, 1933.

Anybody Here Seen Stewart?

Charleston, Tenn.—"Has anybody here seen Stewart?"

This is a question being asked in almost every walk of life here—and there's a reason.

Several weeks ago a stranger giving his name as B. F. Stewart and home as Chattanooga, arrived in Charleston and started negotiations for the establishment of a hosiery mill.

According to agreement, the business men of the town were to supply a building and Mr. Stewart would install the machinery, which, it was estimated, would be at a cost of \$15,000.

A three-story structure has been repaired and put in first-class condition at an approximate cost of \$700, as per agreement—but it remains empty.

The citizens of Charleston and vicinity were sold on the proposition and immediately subscribed enough cash for the remodeling of the building. But Stewart has not shown up, although the time has long since passed when he was scheduled to be here and open a plant for the manufacture of men's and children's hose.

The people of Charleston, however, did not give up hope until they heard that Mr. Stewart had played the same trick on the town of Etowah. There, it is said, he asked for an invest of \$1,500 against his new machinery, which he claimed to possess. J. King Dunn, civic-minded and with an eye for the future, announced that he was ready to match \$1,500 against Stewart's machinery. Stewart disappeared, however, and no one seems to know of his whereabouts.—*Knit Goods Weekly.*



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

BLUE MOUNTAIN, ALA.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO. OF ALABAMA

When A. E. Massey, superintendent of Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga., was leaving Atlanta to become manager of American Net and Twine Co. at Blue Mountain, Ala., the writer promised to visit him in his new quarters and did so recently.

He has a nice place and has already won the respect and good will of his new friends and employees. The writer has known Mr. Massey for a number of years and has always found him to be fair and square in all his dealings, friendly and courteous to everyone.

This mill is one of the most attractive plants in that section of Alabama. The village homes are neat in design, and nicely painted. The product is thread and twine, used mostly for the fishing trade to make nets and lines.

In Mr. Massey's office there are six fine large paintings of ocean scenes—ships and fishing smacks plying their trade.

The likable young superintendent, Douglas F. Williamson, is a son of the former manager who had been on the job all the life of the mill. He is now retired and will draw a salary for life—which shows how much the company appreciates him and his years of service.

I am going to ask J. M. Young, overseer carding, to send me a complete list of the overseers and second hands, along with news for a later write-up. Mr. Young was truly courteous and helpful to me in my work.

Mr. Young, Ralph Mallard, overseer dyeing, bleaching and polishing, also W. I. Taylor, master mechanic, are among our new subscribers to the Textile Bulletin.

One of the best ball teams in this section is the American Net and Twine team, which is a regular cyclone, sweeping to victory in almost every game. Some of the

players will be recognized by fans as real stars. Aren't they a fine, husky looking bunch?

TALLADEGA, ALA.

SAMOSSET COTTON MILLS.

J. G. Chapman, general manager and superintendent, is well known and liked. He is efficient and progressive—keeps right up-to-date on all subjects pertaining to textiles and is one of the deepest thinkers and a most interesting conversationalist.

These mills produce various styles of suiting and pants goods in fast color. Some of the lighter weights make pretty skirts and jackets, and are very warm and serviceable.

All the overseers and second hands get the Textile Bulletin, the only weekly mill journal published in the South—consequently, they get the news while it is fresh.

F. E. Price is overseer carding and spinning, and also assistant; D. R. Rutledge, overseer weaving; H. O. Erwin, overseer cloth room; O. O. Davis, overseer spinning; W. N. Mitchum, master mechanic.

W. C. Howell is second hand in carding; J. L. Patterson, W. L. Phurrough, B. H. Pope and Ocie Waldrop, second hands in spinning; E. R. Erwin, second hand in cloth room.

TALLADEGA COTTON FACTORY

Just across the street from Samoset Mills is Talladega Cotton Factory, where J. M. McLemore, superintendent, has held the fort for 25 years and seems to get younger instead of older.

Dave Hill is overseer carding and George Magouyrk, overseer spinning, first shift. G. C. Scott is overseer carding and Lon Magouyrk, overseer spinning, second shift. J. T. Freeman is master mechanic.

This mill makes hosiery and underwear yarns, numbers 4s to 24s.

All the mills in the pretty town of Talladega are run-



AMERICAN NET & TWINE MILL BALL TEAM

Oscar Owens, Clarence Pate, Olin Wood, Dick Smith, Louis Owens, K. P. Owens, Frank Williamson, D. C. Perryman, Hoyt Hayes, French Smith, Lee Tucker, Chink Lott, Willie Wilson, Clarence Nunnally.

ning two eight-hour shifts, in full accord with NRA, and everybody looks happy and prosperous.

ANNISTON, ALA.

ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TOWNS IN THE STATE

Yes, one of the prettiest and most confusing—for we never can get accustomed to seeing the sun rise in the west and set in the east—as it seems to do here; and north seems south, and south, north. This is the place where last year we were so turned around that I wore my hat backwards and "Uncle Hamp" put his pants on hind part before!

ADELAIDE MILLS

Well, I felt better the other day when Mr. Scott Roberts, president of Adelaide Mills (who has lived there most all his life), said he kept "turned around" all the time, too! He has a lovely home on a high hill overlooking the city and he says the sun does not rise where he thinks it should.

And just think—J. A. Bradley, superintendent, has been here 26 years, and the boy, whom he used to carry to the circus in his arms (T. P. Roberts, son of Mr. Scott Roberts) is now general manager of the mill! This mill makes hosiery and warp yarns.



Harriet Pegues Tabb, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Anniston Cordage Co.

George Reese is overseer carding; Tom Carter, overseer spinning, and Mike Carter, overseer winding, first shift. The second shift is in charge of Horace Carter, carder; Barnard Newsom, spinner, and Harvey Chapel, winder.

ANNISTON CORDAGE CO.

This is a nice little plant in the suburbs on the main highway, the product being sash cord, cotton lines and glazed twine. The president is H. G. Pratt and the treasurer Wm. R. Dewey, Jr., both of Boston, Mass.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN

Miss Harriet Pegues Tabb started in with this company 32 years ago when just out of college as stenographer. Her bright eyes, nimble fingers and alert brain—plus ambition and energy—were at once manifest and she soon became one of the most capable and indispensable employees of the office force—rising by merit to the responsible position of secretary and assistant treasurer.

Miss Tabb is a descendant of Governor Spottswood of Virginia and of the Pegues family of South Carolina. She is interested in church work, being superintendent of Chapel of Redeemer, a mission for industrial people; also interested in farming and country life. She is a very remarkable woman, widely known and loved for her beautiful Christian spirit and magnetic personality.

We are proud to pay her this tribute (though we had a hard time getting her picture), and hope it will encourage other girls to strive for responsible position. When they are given a chance, women have proven themselves efficient, trustworthy and devoted to duty. We know two other ladies, both in North Carolina, who are secretaries for large mills and filling the positions worthily.

ANNISTON MFG. CO.—AN OLD AND RELIABLE COMPANY WHERE LOYAL OPERATIVES ARE RETIRED ON PENSION WHEN THEY GET OLD IN SERVICE.

There are no finer people to work for than the officials of Anniston Mfg. Co. A. L. Tyler is president and treasurer and F. O. Tyler, secretary. When people grow old here after long years of loyal service, they are made comfortable for life through the generosity of the company. The writer remembers three—Mr. Goldsworthy, a superintendent; S. E. Noyes, an overseer of spinning; Mr. Bannister, engineer and electrician, who have been "retired" in recent years on a handsome pension for life.

When we run up against evidence like this (proof that is a stumbling block to union organizers who try to poison the minds and hearts of people against their best friends) we always thank God for the textile industry—the greatest blessing ever brought to the South, giving work to thousands who need and appreciate it.

This mill has just put in 29 Model X new Draper looms and six new spinning frames—Saco-Lowell, if we remember correctly.

W. E. Erwin, superintendent, is a cordial, kindly gentleman, who was formerly an overseer and promoted to superintendent when Mr. Goldsworthy resigned.

Mr. Erwin has our sincere thanks for courtesies extended—and the same to those splendid overseers who are 100 per cent for the Textile Bulletin—the only weekly mill journal in the South.

We have never before had quite such a fine and representative list of subscribers here as at present, which takes in officials, overseers, second hands and progressive, livewire section men as follows:

J. W. Cox, carder and spinner; W. G. Gay, second hand in carding, and Lee Chandler, second hand in spinning; T. O. Cox, J. R. Clark, P. E. Nicholson, George Doss and W. G. Meesser, section men in spinning.

T. M. Daniel, overseer weaving; O. S. Diggs, Richard Barber, C. H. Wilbourn, W. H. Bell and J. V. Gunn, loom fixers, and my, what a fine, progressive bunch they are. Earl Swofford, tying-in man, and M. W. Gilmer, master mechanic—a man who seems to be a favorite with everyone.

James Craft, overseer cloth room, used to be at Mooresville, is greatly interested in spiritual things and is a very popular preacher—a fact that will be interesting to a lot of his North Carolina friends.

Other good men who are working up are D. C. Bennett and E. G. Briskey, second hands in weaving; Lee Pounds, second hand in carding; P. E. Nicholson, second hand in spinning; Will Doss, in picker room, and Ernest Gilmer, son of the popular master mechanic; Ernest is electrician and assistant master mechanic.

Anniston Mfg. Co. is running full time two eight-hour shifts, in full co-operation with NRA.

While in Alabama we found a lot of people under the impression that NRA is a labor union.

NRA is a union of hearts and souls, all striving for the betterment of all mankind. But there are no dues to pay. The laboring man gets full benefit of the new deal, and through hearty co-operation does his bit to put it over. Not by paying his cash to labor organizers but by loyal service to his employer who is his best friend.

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cate G. P. W., care Southern Textile
Bulletin.

August Cotton Use At New High

World consumption of all kinds of cotton during August was the largest in any August since 1927 when such records were first kept and was in all probability the largest in any August in the history of the cotton spinning

industry, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. It totalled 2,179,000 bales, compared with 2,104,000 in July, 1,819,000 in August last year and 1,830,000 two years ago. In August three years ago, about a year after the world business depression began, the spinners used only 1,590,000 bales.

Cotton consumption usually runs below the average rate during August because of crop uncertainties, summer holidays and other seasonal factors. Without allowing for this factor, world consumption this August was on an annual basis of about 26,100,000 bales, states the Service. The total consumption last season was 24,722,000 bales, and the largest con-

sumption on record, in the 1928-29 season, was 25,803,000 bales.

Consumption was heavy during August in both American cotton and foreign growths, the Exchange Service reports. The consumption of American cotton, 1,266,000 bales, was the second largest August total in history. The consumption of foreign growths, 913,000, established a new high record for August. Consumption of American this past August showed an increase of 199,000 bales over August last year. Consumption of foreign cotton showed an increase of 161,000 bales.

In consequence of the high consumption during August, together with the fact that the world carryover on July 31st was below last year, the world stock of cotton on August 31st was below that of a year previous, although the world crop this year was larger than last year. The total stock on August 31st, including the estimated unharvested portions of American and foreign crops, was approximately 38,361,000 bales compared with 39,230,000 on the same date year.

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Printers of Southern Textile Bulletin

Clemson Textile School Adds Important Equipment

The Clemson Textile School has added to its Rodney-Hunt Kier a Triple Flow Circulating System with a Multitubular Heater which was made by the R. and H. Chemicals Department of the E. I. du Pont Company. The students of the Textile Chemistry and Dyeing Division will use this new equipment in experimental work in peroxide bleaching.

Large Enrollment At State College Textile School

The Textile School of North Carolina State College opened its fall session September 20th with the largest enrollment in its history, having drawn students from North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Wisconsin, Illinois and Texas.

New students include a number of young men who have transferred to State College from other institutions in order to prepare themselves for service in the textile industry.

Dr. Thomas Nelson stated that the excellent faculty of the Textile School has been held intact and he is looking forward to another successful year for the Textile School.



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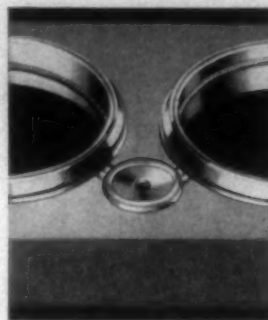
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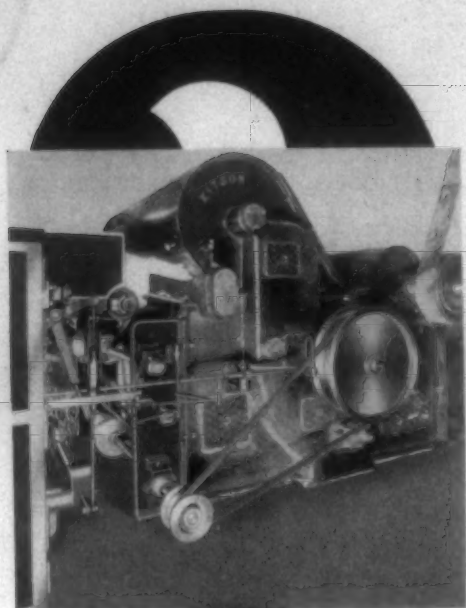
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B-5

CO-ORDINATED Picker Change-Over

*"What's the
Secret?"*

he asked, after making
a competitive test of
picker change-overs.

After an actual competitive working test of several types of inexpensive picker change-overs, by one of the largest Southern mills, 7 Saco-Lowell B-5 Picker Change-Overs were installed. The superintendent afterward asked us: "What's the secret? Why should yours produce so much smoother and so much more even laps?"

CO-ORDINATION produces superior results.

The B-5 does not merely hitch a breaker and a finisher together. It produces GENUINE ONE-PROCESS OPERATION because it co-ordinates the entire picker, synchronizes the stopping and starting of both units, and causes the feed rolls of both to operate identically. To change the rate of production without altering the weight per yard of lap, it is only necessary to change one feed pulley; no other change is required.

The B-5 is outstandingly successful because it was designed by Saco-Lowell men who have spent virtually their entire lives working on picking equipment. Only a small investment is required to change over your old 2- or 3-process picking and enjoy the advantages of REAL one-process results.

Saco-Lowell Shops

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. ATLANTA, GA.

The B-5 Change-Over consists of 4 simple parts: A, Cone Panel Drive which is shipped completely assembled. B, Fan Drive which drives top auxiliary cone. C, Breaker Drive which co-ordinates stopping and starting of both units and causes both sets of feed rolls to operate identically. D, new Apron Rail.

